The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap, Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Since your last meeting a grievous public calamity, in the guise of a financial panic, has visited the country, having in its train a series of disasters. The industrial pursuits and monetary interests of the State have become greatly depressed, the wealth of many of her leading capitalists and most public spirited citizens has been wholly swept away, the business of her corporations paralyzed, the machinery of her manufactories arrested, her mineral, iron, oil and other productions greatly depreciated in value, and poverty and want brought to the firesides of the humble homes of thousands of her honest and industrious citizens, who toil for their daily bread. To remedy these evils, under which all our industries are languishing, so far as relief can be administered by legislation, it is barely necessary to suggest, should be the first duty of your honorable bodies—a duty which I feel assured will be undertaken with care and deliberation, invoking to its aid a fair share of humanity and the highest practical wisdom. In any measures looking to this object it will be my pleasure heartily to co-operate.

It is gratifying to observe that while many of the most substantial securities in the market were more or less depressed during the recent panic, the finances of the State were unshaken, exhibiting unmistakable evidence of the stability of the State credit. The following statement, showing their satisfactory condition, will challenge attention :

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1873 :	
Six per cent. loan	$1,308,800 00
Five per cent. loan	153,112 46
Chambersburg certificates	42,760 24
Total	1.504,672 70

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1873 :	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1872..	1,482,455 61
Receipts	7,076,723 20
Total	8,559,178 81

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1873 :	
Ordinary expenses	$3,666,325 67
Loans redeemed	1,504,672 70
Interest paid on loans.	1,563,329 20
	$6,734,927 57
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1873..	1,825,151 24

Funded Debt.

Six per cent. loans	$20,540,580 00
Five per cent. loans...	4,972,354 01
4½ per cent. loans	87,000 00
	25,599,934 01

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	96,249 00
Interest certificates outsanding	13,049 02
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditor's certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	$4,829 64
Do.....do..... unclaimed	267 22
	198,887 93
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1873	25,798,821 94

Bonds in Sinking Fund.

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$5,700,000
Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000
	9,200,000
Cash in Treasury, Nov. 30'73	1,825,151
	11,025,151 24
Indebtedness unprovided for	$14,773,670 70

In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be $1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts in 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature and Judiciary, under the new Constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormout decrease in the receipts, and increase in expenditures, it is hoped and believed, that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government and moderate appropriations, the revenues in the future will be sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the Constitution. I am in accord with those who believe as the debt decreases there should be a corresponding relief afforded to these interests that bear the burden of taxation ; but at this juncture I would regard any further reduction of the revenues as unwise. In our list of taxes, however, may be found some that are not strictly "uniform upon the same class of subjects," and very unfair in their operation, and I think, therefore, a revision of our tax laws is now desirable if not necessary.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in 1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than $250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed instead of amounting to $250,000 has grown to the immense sum of one to two millions per year. The reason is a simple one. The revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of the special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original friends of the measure. As an illustration, it is simply necessary to say, that the revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or $3,500,000, while only $1,500,000 were needed to pay the interest on the debt. In the mean time, the annual revenues allotted for general purposes has been less than the amount of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and this Legislature never having made provision for the difference by a reconstruction of the revenues, it became necessary for the Treasurer to pay the deficiencies of appropriations out of the funds properly due to the sinking fund or suspend payment. This condition of affairs places the Sinking Fund Commissioners in an anomalous position, from which it is manifestly the duty of the Legislature to relieve them.

The progress of the work of preparation for the Centennial is realizing fully the expectations of our people. The distinguished gentlemen charged with the details of this vast undertaking are striving zealously, with great intelligence and industry, to perfect all the arrangements in a manner commensurate with the important and conspicuous position our Republic occupies among the nations of the earth. A becoming regard for the dignity and honor of the country, we can hope, will now induce the General Government, and all the States, to extend to the Commission such material aid as will secure this enterprise from every possibility of failure. The city of Philadelphia, whose generosity, in different ways, in behalf of the Centennial, has elicited commendation from all quarters, ceded to the Commission an eligible site in the midst of her beautiful park, whereupon the proposed buildings for the exhibition, the plans of which have been adopted, are to be erected. This site was formally transferred and dedicated to its special uses on the 4th of July last, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. Upon that occasion proclamation of the President was made, wherein the celebration and exhibition were commended to the people of the United States, and a cordial invitation given to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

With this act the project became a national one, and co-operation was invited and expected from the whole nation ; and it is a pleasure to observe that the different States and Territories are earnestly moving with a view to such contributions as will place the celebration not only upon a sound financial basis, but make it a successful exhibition of their various resources and industries. To stamp the Centennial, however, with the character of a national enterprise, it must receive assistance direct and substantial from the National Government. Congress must set the seal of its approbation upon the work of the Commission, and manifest not only an interest in this great undertaking, but a determination that in its proportions and gandeur the American Exposition shall eclipse all those which have preceded it in Europe, as the development of our resources, the expansion of our grand railway system, and the diversified employment of the arts and sciences in all the avenues of our industry surpass those of the old world.

Pennsylvania must not neglect this opportunity for the display of her rich, varied and inexhaustible products, nor relax her efforts to rescue the exhibition from every mischance to which indifference or distrust may expose it. It is true her contributions have been large, but she must not forget that the nation has signally honored her people by designating her metropolis as the place for the proposed celebration, and she must show by renewed exertions that she appreciates the distinction.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, approved June 2. A. D. 1871, the people, by a large majority, voted in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the General Assembly, by an act approved April 11, 1872, provided for the calling of the same, and in compliance with its provisions the delegates thereto assembled at the State Capital, at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, 1872, and adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, December 27, 1873. The Constitution adopted by the Convention was submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, and by a certificate of said Convention, on file in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, it appears 253,560 votes were given for, and 109,198 votes against the New Constitution.

In the schedule of the New Constitution it is provided that it shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874. In the act calling the Convention, it is provided that the returns of the votes cast for and against the New Constitution, "shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published," and when so ascertained and certified, "the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election." The Constitution of 1838, as well as the New Constitution, provides "that the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

The Constitutional Convention, the last day of its session, passed the following preamble and resolution :

WHEREAS, It appears by the returns of election in the several counties of the State, held on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, that the New Constitution has been adopted by a majority of one hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two ; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor, be informed by the President of the Convention, of the result, and that he be respectfully requested to issue his proclamation thereof without delay."

I respectfully call your attention thereto, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the counting of the vote cast for and against the New Constitution ; that I may in conformity with the provisions of the act calling the Convention, and in compliance with the resolution of the Convention, promptly issue the proclamation.

The New Constitution having been approved by a very decided majority of the people, it is expected that all citizens will yield cheerful obedience to its behests, and unite to strictly and faithfully enforce its provisions.

As each day's experience reveals the methods of administration, the conviction grows stronger in my mind that good government depends not so much upon written laws as upon the disposition of the people to comply with the demands of the laws, and the determination of those delegated to execute them, to see that their mandates are enforced. Reform, it will be conceded, cannot be obtained by mere constitutional enactment, nor by surrounding offices and trusts with additional restraints.

The world's history from the earliest ages has shown that no code of laws, however comprehensive or restrictive, will evade man's ingenuity if bent upon overstepping their bounds, and wise and necessary as the provisions of the new Constitution may be they will never secure the ends designed unless sustained by a strong, active, healthful and intelligent sentiment that will interest itself in public affairs. It will not suffice to enact that integrity and fitness are essential qualifications for office, unless the people see to it that none without these qualifications are selected. It is the indifference and inattention of electors to their primary political duties, connected with nominations and elections, that despoil the law of its sanctity, and afford security to those who wilfully disobey its requirements. Men do not fulfil the obligations of citizenship by merely enjoying the protection our institutions afford. To perform his whole duty to the State every citizen should actively engage in political concerns when the recurring elections invoke his attention and interference. In our system of government every man entitled to vote is invested with a grave public trust, and if, through indifference or neglect, he fails to discharge the sacred duties it imposes, he is almost as culpable as the other who deliberately violates the law. With this new departure in our organci law, let there also be an accompanying resolution on the part of all good citizens that they will attend diligently and conscientiously to the selection of men for office whose dignity of character and intellect will be an adequate guaranty that the new Constitution will be safe in their keeping.

Upon the present Legislature devolves a duty involving great care and labor, and which if discharged, as I believe it will be, with a proper regard for the public interest, will redound to its credit and honor. To you is committed the important trust of moulding existing regulations into conformity with the change about to be inaugurated in the fundamental law of the State. Bring to the performance of this high and responsible duty all the wisdom you possess, divest yourselves of all selfish considerations, devote time and thought to the work, and with the New Constitution as your constant guide, build up a good and symmetrical system of laws, and let us so far as it lies in our ability start the State forward upon her future career, clothed with ample powers to extend her enterprise, and fulfill her great destiny.

To another consideration I invite public attention. All special enactments are not necessarily bad laws, while it may be equally accepted as true that all general enactments are not good laws. I enjoin upon the people of the whole State increased vigilance in their watch over all legislation. Attempts will doubtless be made to obtain special objects through the instrumentally of General laws, which, while they may benefit one interest or locality, might prove very oppressive to others. Let every citizen who has the interest of the State at heart lend his assistance to the Legislature and Executive, to detect and frustrate such schemes.

The interesting report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will command your thoughtful attention, because of the important subject of which it treats, and the many valuable suggestions it contains. Pennsylvania, it will observed, is making decided progress in the cause of education, increasing the number of schools, enlarging each year the sphere of instruction, extending the time within which schooling may be obtained, and supplying more of the conveniences necessary for the comfort and health of scholars and teachers. For years, in this State, doubts of the practicability of a system of public schools beset and crippled the cause of education, but judicious and careful management has happily dissipated all this mistrust, and our people are now united in the conviction of the utility and wisdom of free and universal instruction. Those concerned in the administration of public affairs are expected to devote to the vital problems of education the time and consideration they deserve, and I have no doubt that the present Legislature will look into and provide remedies for many of the deficiencies that still exist in our present school system. Prominent among the defects is the lack of proper training and other qualifications of the teachers of the schools. "Of the 15,003 teachers receiving certificates to teach the year, only 374 were found to have a *thorough* knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and that practical preparation for their profession which insures success," is the startling declaration made by the Superintendent of Common Schools. There must certainly be a radical change in this regard, if we would have our children attain even the rudiments of an ordinary eduction. The necessity of establishing Normal schools wherein students are especially qualified and trained for teaching is conspicuously shown in these statistics, and it is a gratification to know that twelve of these useful institutions have been erected or are in process of erection in various parts of the State, and when all are furnished with an able corps of instructors, we can confidental hope the graduates therefrom will largely contribute to supply this pressing need of good and competent teachers. To afford some inducement, however, to teachers to prepare themselves for the duties of their profession, and some assurance of the public appreciation of the difficult, responsible and delicate work they perform, I am satisfied they should receive increased compensation.

Dissatisfaction exists also and complaint is made about the frequent changes of school books, entailing expense upon parents, and subjecting pupils to novel and perplexing methods of acquiring lessons that mystify more than they instruct.

There seems to be an urgent demand for more training of a technical kind, that will fit children for mechanical pursuits and the practical duties of life. I suggest, therefore, that school boards be authorized to make provision for giving instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing, both in day and evening schools ; also that schools be established wherein trades may be taught, or arrangements made for such instruction in connection with schools already established, so that skilled mechanics can be graduated, and the principle inculcated that there is nothing ungraceful or undignified in honest and hard labor, and that the handwork of the skillful artisan will confer in the future as noble a title as any to be achieved in professional callings.

More thorough examination of the subject strengthens me in the conviction that the State must adopt some mode to compel the attendance of those children whose parents are unwilling or unable to allow their offspring to avail themselves of the benefits our school system affords. The solution of this important question presents grave difficulties, but I expect to see them all surmounted. Some plan must be devised to snatch these children from the career of idleness and crime to which ignorance will consign them. By far the greater portion of the inmates of our penitentiaries never attended schools, or had the advantages of education. Is modern civilization unequal to the task of rescuing the children of the indigent and the criminal from such a fate ?

The views expressed in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools upon this very point, embrace, in my opinion, a feasible plan to secure the attendance at school of every child in the State, and I earnestly solicit your consideration of that part of his report, with the additional suggestion, that when these poor or vagrant children are gathered into schools or homes, that the industrial plan be engrafted upon the conduct of these institutions, so that those taught may also acquire useful trades. Observation shows that a man thoroughly acquainted with a trade is secure against many temptation that opens the doors of the prison to great numbers whose hands are unskilled and who are unused to any steady or exacting labor. In the able and comprehensive report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for 1872, among other details of value is found this significant statement : that of the 240 convicts admitted to prison during the year 1871, 90 per cent. had never been apprenticed, and 56 per cent. had never attended school. These figures are eloquently and painfully suggestive of the relations indolence and ignorance bear to crime.

No act of the State ever secured her more honor than that which pledged her people to the care and education of the orphans of the soldiers who fell in her service, and no part of her policy has reflected so much credit upon her people as the fidelity with which they have been redeeming that promise. The generosity which former Legislatures have displayed in providing for the maintenance and instruction of these orphans will now, I am persuaded, bespeak for them like consideration and favor. I feel constrained also to renew my proposition that some measure should be taken to furnish these children with trades.

During the past year the gentlemen composing the Board of Public Charities have fulfilled the important trust committed to their care with their wonted fidelity and zeal. The results of their labors clearly demonstrate that true philanthrophy, well guarded and directed, can be of great practical service to the State.

The numbers of the criminal, pauper, insane and other defective classes that are in some degree dependent on public support, must always be large, and the problem of caring for these multitudes in a way to decrease their number, and so add to the productive force of the community, is one which addresses itself with great force to the attention of the Legislature.

In the light of the reports of the Board of Public Charities and Prison Inspectors, and of my own investigation, I am firmly of the belief that the system of commutation whereby the term of a prisoner is shortened by reason of his good conduct, has been productive of reformatory results. By examination, also, I am possessed of this other conviction, that for the purpose of awakening the self-respect of a prisoner, and to provide him with some incitement to good behavior and industrious habits, every inmate of a prison should be instructed in a trade. When competent to do the work belonging to his particular trade the convict should receive while in prison as compensation for his labor, a portion of his earnings, to be given to his family if necessitous, or if he has no family, to be reserved for his own uses when released. Accustomed in this way to toil for those dependent upon his support, the prisoner, when liberated will be apt to carry into life the skill and habits of industry thus acquired, and make of himself a useful citizen. Society is as much interested in the reformation as in the punishment of the criminal, and experience shows that teaching him a trade contributes to that end.

The hospitals for the insane, under the control of the State, are steadily accomplishing the beneficent work for which they are intended. The hospital at Harrisburg has been full during the whole year, and at the time of the last report the inmates were considerably in excess of the number that can be properly cared for in this institution. The building will have to undergo a series of repairs and improvements to make it a safe and comfortable home for those placed there for treatment.

The hospital at Danville has been in operation about a year, and at the latest report had 160 patients, and at the rate at which patients have been admitted, will have more than its compliment before another year has elapsed. It is desirable that the additional wings to this hospital should be pushed forward to completion at the earliest possible day to provide for those greatly in need of accommodation.

To insure the delicate and peculiar treatment required for the insane, too much care cannot be exercised to prevent these hospitals from becoming crowded.

The commissioners appointed under the act approved Aug. 18, 1873, to select a site and build a hospital for the insane of the ten north-western counties of the State, fixed upon a property at Warren as the most eligible for the purpose, and their selection has been approved. This property contains 330 acres of land, 300 acres of which are arable land and cost $33,000. The number of the insane in the north-western section of the State, who imperatively require the accommodations to be furnished at this hospital, admonish us of the necessity for the immediate construction of the buildings.

The suggestions of the committee of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in reference to the proper care and treatment of insane criminals, which will be submitted to you, merit your respectful consideration. The hardship and impolicy of associating this class of the insane with those sent to hospitals for medical and moral treatment must occur to every rational mind. The restraints necessary to secure the few criminal insane in every hospital bear with like rigor upon all the occupants, to many of whom the unusual confinement is extremely hurtful, while it is obvious that if the ordinary dicipline is observed this criminal class are liable to escape and renew their depredations society. Nor do the intimate relations that must exist between the innocent and the criminal insane confined together improve the morals of the former, while some sensitive minds among these poor unfortunates feel degraded by enforced contact with those who have been expelled from society for their crimes. It seems to be the duty of the State therefore to provide for the separate confinement of the criminal insane.

I still adhere to the principles laid down in the Mifflinburg and Wood's Run vetoes of last session. Recent events have demonstrated the necessity of fixing proper limitations to the power conferred on these moneyed corporations, and have afforded a practical illustration of the wisdom of rigidly confining them to objects that are recognized by the people as distinctively belonging to such institutions. When a discount is permitted to become also a savings fund, a trust company, an insurance company, to buy and sell real estate, and to have the rights and privileges of a building association, it is difficult to determine what are its legitimate functions or what security a community has for the safety of its deposits. I have always entertained serious doubts as to the propriety of banks of discount paying interest on deposits, and am now convinced that this pernicious practice should be prohibited. Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated seduced by attractive offers is sent to the great money centres where it gives more impulse to speculation while the sections from which it is drawn suffer in all their enterprises from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home. This system of purchasing deposits was confessedly one of the principal causes of the financial crisis of 1857, and of this year.—When banks have large deposits on call, and have their loans on time, in the event of any great stringency in the money market, disaster is almost inevitable.

Within a few years many State banks have been chartered, with the captivating names of savings banks, designed to attract deposits. These banks and savings funds are entirely distinct in organization and purpose, and should never be associated in their management. The one is a bank of discount, intended to supply the wants of business, the other is simply a repository for people's money, limited to small amounts to each individual, the aggregate of the amounts thus recieved to be invested in mortgages on unincumbered property worth double the amount of the mortgage, and in secure public stocks, in safe porportions. A bank is conducted with the avowed object of benefit to its stockholders; a savings fund is presumed to be managed entirely in the interest of depositors among the laboring classes, or those of limited means and business qualifications, and the essential requisites of which are such prudence and safety in the disposition of the funds as will best enhance their value for the benefit of these classes of depositors. Men in charge of savings funds should have no personal ends to serve; should be above temptations and receive their highest reward in the good accomplished by inducing a saving habit which, once fixed, leads to prosperity.

The objects of trust companies should be equally specific and well defined.—Some of these companies are invested with very extensive powers, are the depositories of immense sums of money and charged with the keeping and management of vast and important trusts. It should be the duty of the State to see that their affairs are administered with fidelity, not only to the individuals who confide in their management, but to the public who are interested in the security and stability of these companies as barriers to wild speculation and its consequent financial panics.

Allow me to suggest, therefore, that all State banks, savings funds and trust companies be made subject to the examination of a committee appointed by proper authority ; that these institutions be required to publish quarterly statements, under oath, of the amount of their assets and liabilities and the names of their officers ; that by a general law their stockholders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them ; and that they be compelled to have constantly in their vaults a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities. These examinations, reports and restrictions cannot be hurtful to institutions of established credit and high character, while they will disclose the unsoundness or mismanagement of those that ought not to exist.

The Department, established by an act approved April 4, 1873, for the supervision of the insurance interests of the State, went into operation on the first Monday of May last. By the terms of this act the Department is self-sustaining, and in no way a burden upon the public treasury.

While Pennsylvania can boast of some strong and substantial insurance companies it must be acknowledged that the want of system in the organization and management of these corporations, and the reckless manner in which the Legislature has granted special charters, together with the entire absence of restraining supervision, have introduced defects that cannot be too soon remedied. The capital with which fire insurance companies have been permitted to begin, and continue business, is in most cases entirely inadequate, and immediate steps should be taken to place insurance in this State upon a firm and enduring foundation. To this end, I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the organization and regulation of insurance companies, both fire and life, which shall require a certain amount of capital as a pre-requisite to commence business, and designate the kind of investment to be made. It may also be advisable to compel companies already organized to have, within a reasonable time, the entire amount of their nominal capital actually paid in and invested in good securities. Fire insurance, excepting that conducted within a limited sphere upon the purely mutual plan, requires capital, and this capital should be actual and not in the illusory form of stock notes. Taking into consideration the enormous sums paid annually by the citizens of this State in the shape of premiums to insurance companies they have a right to demand the largest measure of protection against recklessness and fraud.

The operations of the Fish Commissioners have excited a lively interest among our people, on account of the novelty of the enterprise and the benefits to arise from the successful prosecution of their labors.

Fish culture, it is now conceded, has passed beyond the realms of experiment, and its success in the future is only to be measured by the wants of our people and the capacity of the streams, rivers, and lakes of the country.

Pennsylvania is singularly blessed in the superior advantages she possesses for the cultivation of fish. Abounding in waters admirably adapted to their needs, in the insect and other food they supply, there is no reasonable obstacle to stocking our rivers and streams with innumerable and delicious fish of various and even rare kinds.

The work assigned to the commission has been diligently pursued and promises substantial results. Availing themselves of the use of Mr. Seth Greene's patent, the Commissioners succeeded in hatching, at Newport, Perry county, where the water is peculiarly fitted for the purpose, about 2,700,000 shad, which were turned into the Juniata river at that point. Two thousand six hundred black bass were also distributed in the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Juniata rivers during the months of July and August last, and through the kindness of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, 27,000 California salmon have been planted in the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The bass are not migratory fish and are very prolific. Two or three hundred were placed in the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, in 1870, and the rapidity with which they multiply is manifest in the great numbers of this beautiful and choice fish that now are found in the river in that vicinity.

The law of 1873 authorizing the Fish Commission, directed that four fish-ways should be constructed at different dams on the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, so as to enable shad, on their spring incursions from the sea, to make the ascent of these streams. The question whether shad will ascend an artificial way is still, however, a mooted one, and encountering this doubt, the commission, in the exercise of what will be deemed a sound discretion, concluded to erect but one fish-way, and that at the Columbia dam. This way is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, is very gradual in the incline, and made as nearly conformable as possible to natural ways over which shad do undoubtedly pass, and will afford a practical test of this experiment. If in the spring it is found shad do pass up this fish-way, the others required by law will be constructed without delay.

The hatching-house erected by the Commissioners, near Mariotta, and supplied with water from an inexhaustible spring, is said by those familiar with the subject to be complete in its arrangements and furnished with all the necessary appliances for the propagation of fish. The capacity of the house is equal to the proper care of 700,000 young fish, and is susceptible of enlargement, if required. The Fish Commissioners of New Jersey recently had a conference with those of Pennsylvania, with a view to obtain from their respective States such concurrent legislation as will best promote the shad and other fisheries in the Delaware river, and to so harmonize the laws of the two States as to prevent a conflict authority. Any suggestions resulting from this conference, and submitted for your action, will, I trust, be respectfully considered.

The report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the current year, embracing many instructive details, will be read with interest. The organization of this Bureau within a very limited period has, of course, precluded it from making any extensive investigations, but enough has been done to demonstrate the necessity for such a department and the service it can render the people by enlarging continuously the knowledge of our resources, trade, internal improvements, and the various processes of education and enlightenment in our midst.

This bureau was created with the special object of investigating the relations of labor and capital, to discover the cause of the frequent contests between employers and employed ; to determine what share labor has in the progress and prosperity of the State ; to examine with a view to its proper adjustment the question of wages, and to compare and collect facts that will afford a better understanding of the duty of the State to the laboring classes having in view their protection, amelioration and happiness.

No more worthy object invites research or should command public support, when we consider how numerous are these classes in this Commonwealth, how various are the fields for their labor, and how much they have contributed to develope and build up our present grand industries.

In this connection, the propriety of a State census, to be taken in 1875, presents itself with great force. It is of the utmost importance that in 1876, the Centennial year, we should have the most reliable and recent information possible of the extent of our population and products, and of the condition of our labor, agricultural and industrial interests, that we may acquaint the world with all our capabilities and thus prepare the way for the expansion of our trade and commerce.

The wisdom of the new militia law is already apparent in the increased efficiency of the several commands, and the enthusiastic spirit aroused among the troops. Rigid inspections have been conducted by the Adjutant General, and the companies not meeting the requirements of the law have been promptly disbanded. Still more encouraging and satisfactory results may be expected from the operation of the new system during the ensuing year, and I invoke the National Guard to renewed efficiency and perfect its discipline, that it may deserve the confidence and support the public are now willing to extend and be worthy of the great State whose safety and honor in some future crisis may depend upon the character and valor of her citizen soldiery.

The State having purchased the properties adjoining the Capitol grounds, with a view to their extension, I recommend the removal of the arsenal, situate thereon, and that an appropriation be made to purchase a site and to erect an arsenal in some other locality. The service requires a building of this kind, and the cost of the repair of the present arsenal would probably be equal to the expense of erecting a new one, while the beauty and symmetry of the public park will be greatly enhanced by the removal of all buildings from that portion of the grounds.

Your attention is particularly directed to that part of the report of the Adjutant General which refers to the sale of the old and purchase of a new site for a powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia, with a suggestion that the new site be sold, on account of its unfitness for the special uses designed, and the additional reason that to build a new magazine would subject the State to an expense of at least $25,000. The parties storing powder, under any proper restrictions imposed by the city authorities of Philadelphia, will doubtless gladly avail themselves of the privilege to erect store-houses or magazines of their own, and the State will thus be relieved of a charge which may hereafter be the cause of the destruction of property and a consequent claim for damages.

The report of the Surveyor General gives a detailed and very satisfactory exhibit of the business and condition of his Department. Attention is called to the valuable suggestions made in reference to granting warrants to survey lands and the enlargement of the right of pre-emption, both being shown by experience to be necessary to the better protection of those holding titles from the Commonwealth, and as the subject is of importance to a large class of our people, I earnestly commend the same to your careful consideration.

In my inaugural address mention was made of the rich deposits of minerals found in every part of the Commonwealth, and a suggestion offered that it should be our earnest aim to determine the extent of these deposits and make them available and productive. To provide the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of our valuable minerals we should first institute a thorough geological survey under the supervision of gentlmen whose scientific attainments will be a sufficient warrant that the work will be properly performed. To attain this desirable end, therefore, I earnestly recommend that a geological survey of the State be made under the superintendence of a commission to be composed of ten scientific or practical gentlemen representing different interests and localities, who understand the necessities for this survey and under whose direction it shall be conducted, the commission to serve gratuitously and to have the selection of a geologist who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law.

This survey should be made to embrace a chemical analysis of the different soils and sub-soils of the State, and a simple and intelligible classification and description of the same, from which our farming community may gather some easily comprehended principles to guide them in the cultivation of their land, so as to prevent its impoverishment and increase its productiveness.

The late Governor William F. Johnston, in his annual message in January, 1851, advised the selection and arrangement for publication of the large body of original papers in the State Department connected with our Colonial and Revolutionary history.

In accordance with his advice an act was passed, and during subsequent administrations supplementary acts were passed which resulted eventually in the publication of the invaluable repository of Pennsylvania history, known as the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives." The minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board could not at the date of that publication be found, and have only been recovered since the commencement of my official term. They cover an important period of our Revolutionary history, and are accompanied by vouchers and correspondence ; including muster rolls of soldiers and the names of officers, marines and vessels of the Pennsylvania Colonial navy.

As these minutes and accompanying documents are valuable in an historical point of view, and the Colonial Records and Archives incomplete without them, I respectfully call the attention of the Assembly to the propriety of publishing and preserving them.

The American steamship company, an enterprise in which our commercial and industrial interests are so largely concerned, may now be considered an assured success. The beautiful and capacious steamers of the company have been making the passage of the ocean in the same time as those of the old and established lines, and the number of the passengers and the freight carried are steadily on the increase. Philadelphia is now in direct communication with Europe, through the medium of a line of splendid steamers of her own, and from this time a new impulse will be given to her commerce that will be felt in every channel of trade throughout the State.

A year's experience in the exercise of the pardoning power has confirm

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 14, 1874.

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Scribner's Monthly	4 00	5 00
St. Nicholas	3 00	4 25
Littell's Living Age	8 00	8 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	5 00
Galaxy	4 00	5 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 50
Appleton's Journal	4 00	5 00
Popular Science Monthly	5 00	5 75
Phenelegical Journal	3 00	4 00
The Science of Health	2 00	3 00
New York Weekly	3 00	4 50
Old and New	4 00	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 25
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	5 00
Edinborough Review	4 00	5 00
International Review	6 00	6 50
Sanitarian	3 00	4 50
Woods Household Magazine	1 00	2 65

☞ Don't fail to read the new advertisements in to-day's issue.

☞ The respective heads of the School and Surveyor General's Departments will accept our thanks for early copies of their reports.

☞ The President has nominated Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, for Chief Justice. The nomination does not appear to give general satisfaction.

☞ The attention of the reader is invited to the prospectus of the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* in another column.—Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, well known to many of our people, is at the head of it. It has only been in existence a short time, and yet its political influence has already been widely felt. It is one of the livest and gamest papers that comes to this office.

☞ Congressman Todd, representative at large from Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in Congress, for the relief of certain citizens of our State, who suffered losses from Union and rebel troops during the invasion of the State by Lee's army. The sum total of losses, for which the proper papers are in the hands of the Auditor General, amounts $1,254,473.30.

☞ The joint resolution offered by Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, and adopted unanimously by both houses, declares it to be "the true intent and meaning of the constitution that the first session of the general assembly elected under it begins on the first Monday of January, 1875, and that the members of the house of representatives thereof shall be elected in 1874."

☞ The Legislature of this State met, at Harrisburg, on last Tuesday, and organized by the election of Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, as Speaker of the Senate, and Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, as Chief Clerk, with a full set of other officers.—In the House, McCormick, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker, and Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver, Chief Clerk, with a full compliment of minor officers. Both branches are decidedly Republican.

☞ SEC. 1 Article VIII, of the new constitution, in the fourth clause, provides that a voter "if twenty-two years of age and upwards," in order to entitle him to vote "shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least one month before the election." This provision should not be overlooked in relation to the coming election in February for borough and township officers.

☞ His Excellency, Gov. Hartranft, will please accept our thanks for an early copy of his first Annual Message, read before the Legislature on last Wednesday. It is a very temperate and dignified document which receives the approval of all parties. It is seldom that a public document of this description is so universally commended. We congratulate the Governor on his success in this instance. We present it to our readers on the outside of to-day's paper. Let every one, who desires to be posted in the affairs of the State, give it a careful perusal.

☞ Gov. Hartranft's message presents a startling case of the blind leading the blind. It appears that during the past year 150,003 persons received certificates to teach in the common schools of Pennsylvania, but of this number "only 374 were found to have a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar." Everybody will agree with the Governor that there must be a radical change in the system of licensing teachers before the common schools can be expected to furnish even the rudiments of an ordinary education. What is true of Pennsylvania in this respect is equally applicable to many other States. The great fault of the common school system of the country is the low grade of requirements which is demanded from teachers. The district shools, as a rule, are occupied by young men and women who have only a superficial knowledge of the studies they pretend to teach, and who have never had the slightest training for their profession. A reform in this matter has long been greatly needed, and Gov. Hartranft deserves credit for calling general attention to the subject. Normal schools should be established in all the States in sufficient numbers to fully supply the common schools with trained and thoroughly educated teachers.—*N. Y. Times.*

News and Notes from Washington.

Re-assembling of Congress—Civil Rights in the House—Animated Debates—Cutting Down Appropriations—Proposed New Bureau, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1874.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

Congress re-assembled on Monday, and Alex. H. Stephens delivered his address, reading from manuscript, on the Civil Rights question, denying the rights claimed by the colored citizens of the United States. He was allowed and occupied an hour. The reply of Mr. Elliott, colored, from South Carolina, occupied about the same length of time. Mr. Elliott is quite dark, perhaps a pure African. He is well educated, having received in England that were, in his younger days, denied to his race in this country. It is claimed that his was one of the ablest speeches made in the House since the commencement of the present session.—He met and exposed, most thoroughly, the sophisms of Mr. Stephens, and placed the claims of his race in a very favorable light before Congress and the country. The debate was continued by others, and the question is still open.

CUTTING DOWN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Departments, in compliance with the request of Congress, have been busily engaged in revising the estimates for the next fiscal year, and large reductions will be made in some of the Department estimates, while the Heads of other Departments report that all their estimates are controlled by acts of Congress, and cannot be reduced until the laws governing the same are changed.

It is claimed now that reductions can be made so as to keep the expenditures within the present receipts of revenue; but in order to secure a reduction of the public debt, annually, it will be necessary to increase the tariff.

NEW BUREAU OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The House Committee on railroads and canals are in favor of recommending a new bureau who shall be charged with the regulation of transportation and the fares on railroad lines, and all matters coming under the head of transportation of freight.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has a bill in which the interests of the working classes are advocated. He proposes the establishment of a workingman's bureau, with a workingman at its head, with two assistant commissioners, each of the three to have a salary of $5.000. The sentiment on this project has not yet been developed. It is a proper theme for newspaper discussion, in order to draw out the public sentiment. Here there is a strongly manifested desire to avoid all legislation tending to increase disbursements or in any way to augment the expenses of the government.

"THE EYES OF DELAWARE,"

and not of Delaware alone, but of the whole country, are upon Huntingdon, in consequence of a telegram announcing an attack made upon the editor of the JOURNAL of that usually quiet town.

REDUCTION OF THE TAXES.

It is interesting to the traveling public to know that owing to keen railroad competition passengers can now travel between Washington and Pittsburgh for $3.50, and between all intermediate places at equally low rates of fare. Not a few have taken advantage of the low fares already in making a trip into the interior of Pennsylvania and back, while citizens of that State are coming this way to spend a few days in sight-seeing at the Capital of the Nation.

UNUSUALLY MODERATE WEATHER.

Since the first day of January the weather has been remarkably warm and balmy in the District. It is quite agreeable to the feelings to sit out upon the verandas, in the open air, in the evenings, while on the streets overcoats have been entirely dispensed with.

The city has become quite gay, by the influx of Members' families, and receptions, calls, sociables and evening parties are unusually numerous.

N. H. P.

Harrisburg.

The Machinery of Legislation in Readiness for Work—Abolition of the Usual Weekly Adjournment—Taking, and Who Must Take Another Oath of Office—Senator M'Clure's February Election Law—The First Week of the Session, and How it Looks to the Citizens Here.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Telegraph.]

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1874.

Both houses of the Legislature had only a short session to day. The needed preliminaries for active legislation and law-making are now nearly all improved. New sets of rules have been adopted in both branches in conformity with the stringent requirements of the new Constitution as to the consideration and passage of bills, while the committees have been re-arranged and a number devoted to subjects now prohibited (as divorces) have been abolished. It only remains for the Speakers of the Senate and House to announce the Standing Committees, and the real work of the Legislature in framing and passing the needed general lows will commence. The House this morning, in order to give Speaker McCormick time to make up his committees, passed a joint resolution to adjourn until Wednesday next, at 11 A. M. The Senate gave its consent, but restricted its own adjournment until Tuesday evening.

For many years the great impediment in the way of the Legislature getting through its work speedily and in order, has been the adjournments from Friday noon until Monday evening. Virtually it was an adjournment from Thursday until Tuesday, for but little business was done on Friday, and only devilment at the night sessions of Monday. Under this system three working days were lost every week, until towards the close of the session, when the necessities of special axe-grinding acquired greater industry. By the new rules of the House adopted to-day, these weekly adjournments are limited from Saturday noon until Monday at two o'clock P. M., and specific business is arranged for both days. This arrangement was objectionable to the Philadelphia members, whose favorite day for communing with their household gods, is Saturday and they endeavored through Sam. Josephs to have the weekly adjournment fixed for Friday, but the country, and especially the Western members were immovable, and indicated that the session was to be one of work and not of play. By using three days every week, hitherto wasted, it was claimed that the Legislature could get through the vast amount of business mapped out for it, by the usual time of final adjournment, in April. Otherwise the session would run into June or July. Josephs plead in vain. This is an encouraging sign, and fairly indicates what seems to be the almost unanimous desire of members to push the work of the session forward with all the dispatch consistent with an intelligent consideration of business.

Both houses have provided, by their rules, a novel method for framing laws in accordance with the new Constitution, and submitting all bills to the test of its requirements. This is to be done by a Committee on Constitutional Reform, to be composed in the Senate of fifteen members and in the House of twenty-five. These committees are to be divided into five sub-committees—in the Senate of three members each and in the House of five. The chairman of the general committee is to be chairman of the first sub committee, and the chairman of the five sub-committees are to constitute a Revisory Committee. All bills proposing legislation to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution, it is provided by the rules, are to be refered to this Committee on Constitutional Reform and by its Revisory Committee refered to the appropriate sub-committee. The Revisory Committee is also directed to allot to each of the sub-committees a portion of the new Constitution with instructions to draft the legislation necessary thereunder. Bills refered to the sub-committees or originating with them, go to the Revisory Committee for revision, and a majority of that Committee has power to report any of such bills to its respective House. The general Committees of fifteen or twenty-five will meet at the call of their Chairman for consultation.

Of the host of bills passed at the closing hours of the last session, without any other consideration for the most part, than their reading by title, Governor Hartranft does not seem to have a very high opinion. He sent into the House eighty-two veto messages, returning as many bills without his approval, and into the Senate seventy-three. They were nearly all private bills, and many of them from the west, but are now so worthless it is no use to give their titles. This probably winds up the history of this sort of legislation in Pennsylvania. The Senate went through the veto messages one by one, and after sustaining the veto in a single case postponed their consideration. The House also got rid of calling the ayes and nays eighty-two times by postponing the vetoes, and will probably not bother itself any more about them.

Governor Hartranft appeared in the Senate chamber this evening, and announced his readiness to take the oath to support the new Constitution. He was escorted to the Clerk's desk, by Senators Wallace and White, and the oath was administered by Speaker Strang. The other State officers have also taken the same obligation. The members of the House will be sworn when they re-assemble on Wednesday.

By the new rules of the House adopted today, the officers elected at this session (the Speaker of course excepted) are required to take the iron clad oath that they will not knowingly receive directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to their office. Hitherto there has been a great deal scandal about jobbery in getting bills through the transcribing rooms, and the purpose of this oath is to avoid it hereafter, if swearing has potency as a moral power.

In answer to numerous letters received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, inquiring whether it is compulsory on justices of the peace to take an oath to support the new Constitution, Attorney General Dimmick today sent the following opinion to the Secretary:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1874,

Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth:

In answers to letters of inquiry addressed to you, and referred to me, as to whether section thirty of the schedule, new Constitution, viz: "All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this Constitution shall effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution," embraces Justices of the peace. It applies to all State and Judicial officers in office at the time of its adoption who must necessarily have been elected or appointed under the old Constitution, or laws enacted in pursuance thereto.

Article V, Section I, of the Constitution title "Judiciary," provides that "the judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in certain courts therein named, and in justices of the peace and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish."

The Supreme Court has decided that justices of the peace are judicial officers. They are clearly embraced within the officers designated in section 30, Schedule, new Constitution, who shall within one month after its adoption, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the new Constitution.

The act of June 29th, 1839, provides that justices of the peace shall be sworn or affirmed before the recorders of the proper counties. It would, perhaps, be proper that the oath required under the new Constitution should be taken before the same officer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

The election bill of Senator McClure was considered in the Senate to-day, and modified and changed in many respects. It was ordered printed as amended, and when it comes up again will be still further changed. The Senators representing country districts are opposed to the stringent rules deemed necessary to secure honest elections in the large cities, and will not permit them to be incorporated in a general law. They would be unwieldy and annoying, and the probability is that for this reason no very effective registry laws can be passed. The Constitution should have authorized special registry laws for all cities over a certain population, but this wise precaution went under in the demand for general laws. Why a stringent registry may be desirable in a large city is obvious, but it is equally obvious it is not necessary in the rural districts. Under the new Constitution there must be the same law for Bill McMullen's district, as for a community of Quakers.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In compliance with the act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, entitled "An act to provide for the calling of a convention to amend the constitution," approved by the governor the eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the qualified electors of this commonwealth elected "delegates to a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the state" with "power to propose to the citizens of this commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new constitution, or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted for separately."

AND WHEREAS, In compliance with the said act, the delegates so elected assembled in convention on the second Tuesday of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, a "Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

AND WHEREAS, The constitution by said convention, so adopted, was submitted to the qualified voters of this commonwealth for their approvel or rejection at an election thereof, by said convention appointed, on the sixteenth day of December, in the yerr of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

AND WHEREAS, The returns of the said election were by the act of assembly aforesaid, directed to be returned, opened, counted, and published as the returns for governor are now by law counted and published; when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised constitution, for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificate thereof delivered to the proper officer, the governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election; and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised constitution and separate specific amendments shall be thenceforth the constitution of this commonwealth."

AND WHEREAS, The returns of the election so held for the adoption or rejection of said constitution, adopted by the aforesaid convention, were returned in compliance with the requirements of the said act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, and delivered to the speaker of the senate on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate of this date on file in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, signed by the Honorable Butler B. Straug, speaker of the senate of this commonwealth, and the Honorable Henry H. M'Cormick, speaker of the house of representatives of this commonwealth, it appears that the speaker of the senate of this commonwealth, on the seventh day of Janaury, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, in the hall of the house of representatives in the state capitol, opened, counted, and published the returns of the election to decide for or against the adoption of the said constitution, adopted by the aforesaid convention, and summed up and ascertained the number of votes given for and against the same at said election, in the presence of both houses of the legislature of this commonwealth, comformably to the laws of this commonwealth and that upon counting the votes it appeared that the number of votes given for the new constitution was two hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four, and the number of votes given against the new constitution was one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four, showing a majority of one hundred and fifty-five thousand one hundred and fifty votes in favor of the New Constitution.

Therefore, I, John F. Hartranft governor of this commonwealth, have caused this proclamation to issue, and in pursuance of the said act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, and in compliance therewith, do hereby declare that at the election held on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, of the qualified voters of this commonwealth to decide for or against the adoption of the new constitution, in convention adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty four votes were given for the adoption of the same, and one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety four votes were given against the adoption of the same, a majority of one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred ane fifty of the votes polled at said election being in favor of the adoption of the said new constitution; and that the said new constitution has been adopted by the qualified voters of the state and is the constitution of this commonwealth.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the commonwealth the ninety-eighth.

By the governor:
J. F. HARTRANFT.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

When is Hon. John Scott's Successor to be Chosen.

The act of Congress July 25, 1866 (Statutes at large, Vol. 14, page 243), "That the Legislature of each State, which shall be chosen next preceeding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in place of such Senator going out of office," etc.—Now Hon. John Scott's term expires March 3d, 1875. The New Constitution ought to have settled this question.

SEC. 1, of Schedule: "This Constitution shall take effect on the 1st day of February, 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein." Art. II, Sec, 2d: "Members of the General Assembly shall be *chosen at the general election every 2d year*," and Sec. IV, that "They shall meet every second year." By the direct terms of the Schedule, 1874 is the first year under this Constitution: 1875 consequently is the second year, in November of which a General Assembly shall be chosen. We have carefully examined the entire Constitution, Schedule included, and can find nothing to contradict this express declaration.

It is true that on the 27th of December Mr. Buckalew is said to have offered a resolution as follows: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Couvention that a session of the General Assembly, to be held in the year 1875, will properly be held to be the first regular biennial session under the New Constitution." But the Convention had adopted this instrument November 3, 1873; and it had been voted upon by the people December 16, 1873; the codocil of Mr. Buckalew's therefore could not cure the defects, if any existed, in the ortiginal. No power to alter, amend, or change, was vested in that body, but then, the resolution, if such was the intention, did not go far enough. If any Legsslature can be in session in 1875, it must be the one commencing Tuesday next, continuing to hold office under the 26th section of the schedule, providing "that all persons in office at the adoption of this Contstitution shall *hold until their successors shall be duly qualified*.

Mr. Buckalew's resolution does not meet the difficulty; the point was when the people could elect. If the Assembly cannot be chosen until November, 1875, then their first session must be in January, 1876. If Mr. Buckalew's resolution is to be organized in its full force, then its declaration is a recognition of the Assembly of 1874, when convened in 1875, to be the first regular biennial session under the new Constitution, in which event its duty will be on the *second Tuesday after its organization to elect a successor to John Scott*, now United States Senator. Mr. Buckalew's resolution is an admission of a gross blunder on the part of the Convention.—Give that resolution and the terms of the Constitution itself full force, and they recognize the Legislature of 1874 to be in existence until a Legislature chosen on he second year, to wit: November 1875 shall be qualified.

This would give effect to the language of the Constitution—the resolution of Mr. Buckalew—and dovolve upon the Legislature of 1874 the election of a successor to Hon. John Scott.—*Har. Tel.*

Abstract of Report of Surveyor General.

The report of the Surveyor General for the year ending November 30th, 1873, shows the total receipts of the office for purchase money, fees, &c., to be $55,615.43, an increase of $7,460 over 1872, and larger in amount than for any year since 1838, excepting the years 1864 and 1870. 939 Patents were issued during the year covering 153,845 acres.

The matter of bringing suits against land owners for moneys due the Commonwealth for unpatented lands has been postponed for the present, on account of the financial troubles; and in the belief that a large majority of those so indebted will, if further time be given, pay without being compelled to do so by suits. The Surveyor General strongly urges all owners of unpatented lands to make prompt payment therefor to the State, and perfect tittle by application for patent, thus saving interest accruing as well as cost of suits.

The notices of liens served during the embrace 168,000 acres against which the State has claims amounting to $66,773. Notices to be served on others are being made out as rapidly as possible.

Special attention is called to the necessity for additional Legislation for the better protection of land-owners. Under the present laws persons make it a business to search for defects—or what they suppose to be such—in the titles of others, and in many such cases they have the required application executed in some distant place, where the real owners can have no knowledge of the preliminary steps to dispossess them of their lands, and as the Land Department has no connected maps to show whether the land has been previously taken up or not, expensive and tedious litigation has been entailed on many persons who supposed that all their rights were covered and protected,

To remedy this evil the Surveyor General recommends that the witness, as to the land being improved or not, should be a resident of the immediate vicinity of the land applied for, and that at least thirty days' notice should be required by publication in one or more papers of the county of the fact of the application with a description of the land, its location and boundaries.

The Surveyor General believes that this will not in any way interfere with applications for vacant lands made in good faith, and in cases where the lands belong to others it will enable them to caveat against the issue of a warrant as well as to perfect any defect shown to exist.

The Surveyor General further recommends an extension of the pre-emption right so as to cover all cleared actually used by the party in possession, and for which he pays taxes but by oversight or want of knowledge has failed to perfect title by warrant and survey.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE.

Sir—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine. CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Caleb Cushing is in harmony with the age He is '74.

Doylestown has subscribed $21,000 for a market house.

During 1873 Lock Haven shipped 47,322,900 feet of lumber.

A productive chrome mine has been discovered in Chester county.

The rate for money at the Bank of England has been fixed at 4 per cent.

Lycoming county has no less than thirty-three candidates for Sheriff.

The New York churches are said to have a total seating capacity for 308,500.

"French hairs" are advertised as the principal luxury at an Erie restaurant

Two boys were drowned at Meadville, on Wednesday, while rowing in a creek.

The office of the mayor of Scranton was interviewed the other night by burglars.

A resident in Schuylkill county is the owner of a white dove aged seventeen years.

Over a dozen citizens of Reading have been canvassing for the position of dog catcher.

Deer Creek, Mercer county, claims three residents who were soldiers of the war of 1812.

Tioga county striking miners are being assisted pecuniarily by their friends in Schuylkill.

At a meeting of the creditors of John Schneiner, a bankrupt of Brooklyn, debts to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars were proved.

On the 9th inst., commissioners of Montgomery county received $50 conscience money, the first ever paid back in the history of the county.

Publication is made a day of prevailing suspicion that the infernal machine sent to Hon. S. Morris, of Brooklyn, on New Year's day, was an infernal humbug.

One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Tim Boyle and Candy Huston, who are supposed to have murdered David Story at Hazelton.

All the bank note paper issued by the United States government is manufactured on a 62 inch Fourdriner machine, at the Glen Mills, near West Chester.

Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, had a foot race between a man aged forty years, who carried a child in his arms, and a sixty-five old pedestrian. The latter won.

The last week in December Lucy furnace, near Birdsboro, produced 475 tons of Bessemer pig iron. This is claimed to be the largest production of this kind of iron ever made in one week by any one furnace in this country.

A mill has been recently started in England in which flour is made by crushing the grain by small trip hammers instead of grinding it. It is claimed that a pounding mill, costing $1,000, will produce as much flour in the same time as a grinding mill worth $5,000.

A highwaymen was shot dead a short distance from Mount Joy, Lancaster county, on Tuesday evening. A gentleman named Keller was in Mount Joy, and had drawn $300 from the bank at that place, his business transactions keeping him in the village until after dark. He was riding toward his home, on horseback, and when a mile above Mount Joy, two highwaymen sprang out one of whom caught the horse by the bridle and the other presented a pistol to Mr. Keller's head, at the same time demanding his money or his life. Mr. K. replied that he did not have much money, but he would sooner give the amount about his person than to lose his life. He placed his hand in an inside pocket in his waistcoat pocket, and pulled forth a revolver, which he discharged full in the face or the highwayman and killing him instantly. The other one took to his heels, being followed by a bullet from the revolver of Mr. Keller, but it is not known whether he was struck or not, as the darkness was too great.

☞ It is a Tonic and will strenthen you. Reduce the dose so it acts as gentle laxative, and continue on regularly with SIMMONS' REGULATOR, and you will become strong and healthy.

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills — *Best family physic; Sherdian's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.*

Special Notices.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y,

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. Rose & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!

Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS patronized by our best citizens?

BECAUSE

It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.

June11,1873eowTmos.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

July16,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,

Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23-4t.

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

A House and Garden for a laboring man with a small family. Addres BOX 104, ALEXANDRIA, Pa. [jan.14,'74-1t.

WANTED.

A lady canvasser to take charge of a popular article. To one of experience, or willing to learn, and withal industrious, a reasonable salary will be paid. This is an excellent opportunity for an active young lady. Apply, soon, to BOX 12, Huntingdon, Pa. Jan.14-tf.

HOUSE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR RENT.

The undersigned will rent his house and blacksmith shop, with part of the tools, located at New Pleasant Grove, seven miles from Huntingdon, on the Broad Top Railroad, for one year from 1st of April next. The stand is an excellent one.

JOHN LEE.

jan.14,'74-3t]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned, will sell, their TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing eight rooms and lot, fronting 35 feet on Washington street, and running back 150 feet to Mifflin street, between 6th and 7th. Apply for particulars and terms, to

RACHEL WESTON,
MARY WESTON.

Jan.14-3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN C. MILLER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John C. Miller, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

MARTHA MILLER, Admr'x.,
HOWARD MILLER, Adm'r.

LOVELL & MUSSER, Att'ys. [jan.14,'74.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.

No. 417 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
January 9th, 1874.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at their office, on Tuesday, February 3d, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, when an election will be held for President and Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Secretary.

Jan.14-3t,

J. W. LE MAISTRE,

(Late of the firm of LE MAISTRE & ROSS, 212 N. 8th street.)

WILL OPEN HIS NEW STORE,

No. 46, North Eight street, PHILADELPHIA,

ON OR ABOUT THE 22d OF JANUARY

WITH A NEW STOCK OF

LACES, EMBROIDERIES & WHITE GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Jan.14-2t.

COST SALE! GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned having arranged to move his store to that now occupied by Fisher & Bone, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

AT COST,

until the same is removed.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 14, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Reading covers an area of six miles.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and be happy.

Our ice dealers are fearful of a short crop.

Capt. Burchinell spent Sunday last at home.

Will. Maynard is chancing off a very fine banjo.

The weather is as fickle as a girl in her teens.

The season for the legal killing of deer has closed.

Rain and mud were very abundant last week.

A streak of sunshine brings the loafers to the front.

The season of Lent commences on the 15th of February.

The knights of the nippers are operating in Juniata county.

How about the Opera House? We hope it will be put up.

Our friend Whiteside, late of Dudley, has located in Orbisonia.

Rev. M. K. Foster is building a new house in West Huntingdon.

The *Pilgrim* is domiciled in its new quarters in West Huntingdon.

Richard Laugdon, esq., is now operating in the Clearfield region.

The new school house, in West Huntingdon, is almost ready for pupils.

No head of a family should think of doing without his county paper.

Dr. A. J. Deaver, of Warriorsmark, is spending the winter in Harrisburg.

Thos. Long has been pardoned by the Governor and has arrived at home.

Dr. G. W. Thompson, of Mt. Union, has purchased the Harmony farm for $4,500.

Harry Fisher's "Gem" is neat and attractive. Harry knows how to tickle the palate.

Under the New Constitution women may be elected and serve as school directors.

David Over, esq., of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, smiled on us, a few days ago.

The first *Pilgrim*, from the new location in West Huntingdon, was issued last week.

Frank H. Higgins is employed as a night reporter on the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

Benj. Jacob will, in a short time, occupy the room now occupied by Fisher & Sons.

A gentleman in Williamsburg, Blair county, proposes to go the Centennial in a canal boat.

'Squire Port was on the sick list last week, but we are glad to learn that he is out again.

"Chicken pops" have come to town. What a scratching there will be among the juveniles.

Read the interesting letter from Shade Gap. We will be glad to hear from our friend frequently.

The carrier of the Bellefonte *Watchman* cleared the snug some of $75.00 on his annual address.

A new board walk has been put down, on Thirteenth Street, to Burchinell & Son's Planing Mill.

Our ex-typo friend, J. A. Steward, is fat and sleek, and looks as though railroading agreed with him.

Money is becoming quite plenty again. Pay up your old scores. Pay us and we will pay everybody we owe.

The marriage mania is raging terribly. Some hebdomidals announcing as many as twenty "noose" items.

Henry & Co., have adopted the cash system, and their store is crowded with customers from morning till night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is carrying passengers from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, via Harrisburg, for four dollars.

Wm. A. Orbison, esq., has been appointed paymaster to the new Car Works. He will make a popular cashier.

The agent of the Rouse Combination left an unpaid bill, at this office, which we would suggest had better be settled.

B. Frank Isenberg, esq., will please consider our hat tipped *a la mode*. He is the cleverest fellow this side of sundown.

John Brewster, esq., is "snugly tucked in" with Maj. Nevin, in Philadelphia. He is a "true blue" of the "nobler sort."

Henry & Co. have marked their goods down to panic prices. They sell for cash, and are satisfied with small profits.

Messrs. Robert Wells and George Lot are now the proprietors of the Buss Line. Success attend their "Enterprise."

"Timon Walley" and "Chrisley" have a monopoly of the Dutch and we don't propose to leave others break in upon them.

"Dennis O'Rafferty" is popular with every body. By the way, Easly, that was very unfair in you quoting that last stanza.

The *Pilgrim* has reached its Mecca. It is snugly quartered in the new building, on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington.

Messrs. John Hartley, Samuel L. Russel and John S. Bowers have started a bank at Bedford. Success attend the enterprise.

They say that kissing a lady with an Elizabethean ruffle on, is about as much fun as embracing a circular saw in full motion.

Foster & Carmon have purchased the entire clothing stock of Oliver Cunningham, and intend selling cheaper than anybody else.

"Have you got a house yet?" is the anxious inquiry of those who have to "move." The question is easilier asked than answered.

Our friend H. M. Ogle, of Johnstown, gets up better dinners, on short notice, than any other head of a family on the western slope.

Mr. A. J. Africa has been appointed railroad policeman, at this place, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Harry Fisher.

Port & Friedley are making preparations for the erection of a new building, adjoining their present place of business on Fifth street

Quite a large number of our young men are practicing the "manly art." They don't display the science of Tom Sayers or the Benicia Boy.

H. Nicodemus, esq., of Bedford, has sold one-third of his new building on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets, to Mr. Hedding, for $6000.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, of Mount Union, held a festival, on Christmas night, and Saturday night following, which netted $100.

Rev. J. D. Thomas will commence a protracted meeting, in the Center Union Baptist Church, in Oneida township, on next Thursday evening.

If you want envelopes, letter, note or bill heads, or anything whatever in the printing line, give us a call and we can accommodate you.

Workmen are engaged in excavating the cellar in Port's building, on Fifth street, which will be occupied by the JOURNAL after the 1st of April.

The new Academy is approaching completion. Prof. Stevens, no doubt, feels that it cannot be completed a day too soon. He needs it badly.

A revival of religion is in progress in the M. E. Church, in this place, and we understand that quite a large number are seeking forgiveness.

J. J. Cromer, esq., of Fulton county, has been assigned the important position of doorkeeper of the Senate. He went in by a Lemon squeeze.

The Board of Auditors were engaged in adjusting the affairs of the county last week. We will lay the result of their labors before our readers in a week or two.

The schedule of the Reading Railroad will be found in another column. It is the first Railroad schedule published in the JOURNAL, as a regular advertisement.

The drummers brigade has thinned out. The panic played havoc with its ranks. "Commercial travellers" do not jostle you every where, at this time, by a jug full.

Our friend Will. Longenecker, late of the Broad Top, dropped in the other day. He thinks of visiting the south west in the Spring. He makes an obliging conductor.

Rev. O. O. McLean, formerly of this place, but for a number of years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Lewistown, has had his salary increased from $1,300 to $1,500.

A dog fight, near the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, on Saturday afternoon, brought fourteen men and two boys away from the various stores in that neighborhood.

The agent of "Rouse's Combination Troupe," succeeded in diddling us out of $9.50 worth of printing. We warn printers, everywhere, to beware of Josh W. Stewart, the agent aforesaid.

Some of the streets, in West Huntingdon, are navigable for larger-sized craft. When will the authorities macadamize them? They are now impassable, for vehicles, at a number of places.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that Rev. Mr. Plannett, formerly of this place, pastor of the Baptist Church, Sharpsburg, is an earnest minister, and is meeting with success in his congregation.

Those of our town subscribers who fail to receive their papers will please report to this office. We have a new carrier, and it is more than probable that some of our patrons have been missed.

The weather for the last week has been extremely variable. Now we have had the mildness of May and then the severity of December. "Old Probabilities" has been extremely mixed.

A very fine Maltese cat found its way to our domicil, last week, where it was kindly cared for until it scratched everybody about the house. This was too much for flesh and blood, and it was turned adrift.

In most other towns landlords are bringing down rents, but in this place they seem to have no conscience, and do not consider that the wages of mechanics and laboring men have been reduced to scarcely living prices.

One of the things that the Legislature should do at once is to repeal the law making it a penal offense to sell a railroad ticket that has been partly used. A man ought to have the right to do with his own property what he pleases.

Several married men talk of breaking up house-keeping, in the Spring, owing to the scarcity of houses and the unreasonable rents. This is bad. Why can't a sufficient number of houses be built and rented at a reasonable figure?

Tho. W. Montgomery, esq., has been inducted into office and A. W. Kenyon, esq., has retired. "Tommy is a broth of a boy" and will make every inch—and there are not a few of them—a treasurer. The "spondulicks" will be safe in his hands.

The death of Augustus B. Carver, of Bedford, on the 1st inst, was one of the most sad it has been our duty to record. He was working on the rail road and was struck by an engine and fearfully mangled. He leaves a wife and several children.

An Altoona female, the other day, took laudanum, in too large a quantity to be fatal, because an adolescent youth of the Mountain City took a fair one from the Smoky City, and married her, and returned to his home to live with her and be happy.

On the first of April next, the JOURNAL will occupy Port's three story brick building, from attic to cellar. We expect to put in a small steam engine, which will complete our office outfit, and it will then be second to none in the interior of the State.

We read in our exchanges of surprise parties, the victims of these surprises always being poor preachers; but we never heard of poor editors being surprised with presents of gold watches, printing presses and other useful articles. Why is this thus?

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are building a new station at Barree. Since the destruction of the old one by fire, Mr. J. Swoope has entertained everybody who has come to the station, in his shoe shop. The whole community feels grateful to that gentleman.

An individual wrote to us the other day, to stop the JOURNAL, but we can't do it. There are over 1700 actual subscribers absolutely clamoring for it, and we can't disappoint them to oblige this one poor unfortunate. We would like to do something for him, but his request is preposterous. Stop the JOURNAL? No, not for Joe.

J. C. Walker, of Petersburg, owing to the stringency of the money market, has failed to meet his liabilities, and placed all of his property in the hands of Dr. H. Orlady, as Assignee, in trust for the benefit of creditors. It is confidently believed that he will have fifteen thousand dollars after all creditors have been fully paid.

Whenever a young man makes weekly pilgrimages to the rural districts, regardless of the weather, you can bet your bottom dollar that a piece of calico is the attraction that takes him thither. We know a chap who does this very thing. He mounted his steed on Saturday eve and lied away to his lady-love through seas of mud.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church, of Warriorsmark, was dedicated, on last Sunday, Rev. T. M. Reese, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. W. Haughawout, Rev. G. W. Guyer, and the pastor in charge, Rev. Wm. Guynn, officiating, Rev. Reese preaching in the morning. The donations amounted to $3400, some $400 in excess of the indebtedness.

A merchant who should sell his sign-board and attempt to carry on business without one, because money is scarce, would be considered little better than insane. Those who stop advertising for the same reason are equally foolish. Hoarders of money the country over are waiting to learn who will sell cheapest those articles of comfort and necessity, which even the closest hoarder cannot do without.

The ladies of the Huntingdon Relief Society tender their sincere thanks to Messrs. R. B. Wigton, Josiah M. Bacon, and the firm of Berwind & Bradley, of Philadelphia, for their prompt and generous donations of coal; also to Mr. A. Elliott and Mr. Keever for the very valuable assistance they have rendered, in the storage and distribution of the same, and to those who have been kind enough to deliver it.

On Monday morning, as two Hollidaysburg gentlemen, while hunting in Frankstown township, were approaching the old Wertz homestead, in the "Loop," they observed smoke and flames issuing from a house near the mansion, in which for a number of years, two insane members of the family, a brother and sister, had been confined. They at once gave the alarm and on proceeding to the burning building, beheld the two inmates burned to a crisp. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it is thought that the inmates were smothered before the fire reached them.

Superintendent McNeal assures us that there is a decided improvement in our Schools over last year. We are glad to hear this and hope the good work may go on. There is room for great improvement. We want more professional teachers. Every community that can keep up a school, throughout the year, ought to be supplied with one. They are the centers from which much of the school interests should radiate.

The Altoona *Sun* says that a new Democratic paper is to be started in this place to be called the "*People's Weekly*." We would like to know who has eight or ten thousand dollars to spend on a paper of this kind in this place? It will take at least four thousand dollars to start a rival that will amount to anything, and it will take twenty-five hundred dollars to run it for the first year, and fifteen hundred for the second, before it could be established, and very likely it would not be established even then. No old paper can be run out that pays proper attention to the interests of the party and of the community in which it is published. It is one of the impossibilities.

The Mt. Union Orchestra gave a concert and dramatic entertainment at that place, on New Year's night. A number of persons from Huntingdon attended the performance, and they express themselves as having been pleased with the exercises. Some of the dramatic plays were, they say, rather dull, and some of them very good, but all aver that the music was delightful. It is simply surprising that a new band can make such good music after taking lessons such a short time. The members of the Orchestra are now drilling nightly, preparing to give a series of musical entertainments in different parts of the county, for the purpose of raising money to pay a part of the debt incurred in the employment of a teacher. We bespeak for them a liberal patronage, and we know that no one will regret having attended one of their concerts.

ATTEMPT TO COWHIDE AN EDITOR—*An Inglorious Turning of the Tables—The Assailants Forcibly Ejected.*—Saturday evening last our town was excited over an attempt, which proved a miserable failure, to disgrace the editor of the Huntingdon JOURNAL by cowhiding him. Rumor had various stories in circulation concerning the affair, and the only way to obtain a correct report seemed to be to interview the parties as far as possible. As the assailants hailed from abroad and had returned thereto before we had heard of their visit to the JOURNAL office, we could not obtain their side of the story, but by a visit to the JOURNAL office we obtained an interview with Mr. Durborrow and "took notes" of his statement of the case, which we here append as matter of local interest.

The facts gleaned from Mr. Durborrow are as follows:

About half-past four o'clock, on Saturday last, Mr. Durborrow was seated in his private room in the JOURNAL office. Heavy footsteps resounded in the hall leading to his room, and in a moment the door was rudely thrust open, and in filed three men and two young women, who advanced to where the former gentleman was seated, with as much audacity as if they intended to take possession of the establishment. The spokesman of the party demanded,

"Are you Mr. Durborrow?"

To which that gentleman, glancing up from his work, answered, "I am."

One of the young women, who had been selected to be the principal actor for the party, and whose words had been prepared for the occasion, said in effect:

"We have been selected, by the Sixteeners, to call upon you and demand the name of the author of a vile and infamous article, published in the last JOURNAL, to demand a retraction and to secure the publication of a series of resolutions which we have adopted. We intend to settle this matter to-day, peaceably, if we can, and ——. I will read the resolutions."

"Well," responded Mr. D. coolly.

She read in a slightly excited voice an account of the action taken by them, and the resolutions adopted, which were full of denunciatory adjectives. When she had finished she demanded to know who was the author of the article in question.

"*I am*," answered Mr. D. emphatically, who had been somewhat amused, during the reading, at the severity of the adjectives.

"Will you publish these resolutions?"

"I am not prepared to answer that question," said Mr. D. coolly, who desired to get possession of them without committing himself.

Simultaneously one of the males and his female questioner said,

"We are going to settle this thing to-day, peaceably, if we can, and——"

"FORCIBLY, *if you must, eh?*" hissed Mr. D. through his teeth contemptuously. This little irony appeared to have entirely demoralized the young woman. She fell back a step or two and leaned up against a book case for support.

"What are you going to do?" said the leader of the men to the demoralized young lady.

She hesitated a moment and said to Mr. D, that the article was a reflection upon every young woman who had ever been at Cassville.

Mr. D. replied, in effect, that it would admit of no such construction.

She endeavored to fortify her position by argument, when she was cut short by the leader of the males:

"Don't argue the matter. What are you going to do?"

To which she hesitatingly and feebly responded, "nothing further."

Her interlocutor stepped down the room three or four paces and said:

"He says he is the author of the article. I will furnish a cow-hide to cow-hide him," and he produced two raw-hides from beneath his coat and handed them to her, but she made no move to accept them.

Mr. D., who had all the time been calmly awaiting the up-shot of the affair, sprung to his feet, and in the voice of a Stentor, thundered, "Get out of my office!" They not moving instantly he called to his office force, "Boys, put these people out of my office!" and in rushed three or four attachees, who had been attracted to the composing room door by the loud reading of the resolutions. Mr. P. O. Decker seized the raw-hides, and wrenched them, in an instant, from the brawny fellow who held them, and in less than thirty seconds the whole party was pushed, hustled, and virtually kicked out of the establishment. —*Monitor, of the 6th inst.*

A HANDSOME TREAT.—The new Treasurer, T. W. Montgomery, esq., than whom there is no better fellow, on Wednesday evening last invited the Boards of Commissioners and Auditors and their Clerk, and the retiring Treasurer and his Clerk, into the "Victor" and Edwards and his good lady served up a splendid lot of oysters for their benefit. The *Victor* people can do it. Try them!

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.—Colonel Oliver Cunningham, of the Popular Clothing House, near the Union Depot, has just returned from the eastern cities with the largest and best assortment of Clothing ever offered to the citizens of Huntingdon county. In quality of fabrie, substantial manufacture, and fashionable cut, they are equalled no place outside of Paris and New York, and are sold so reasonably low, that the poorest man can afford to dress like a Prince. [dec.17,4t

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

BUFFALO Robes at Glaziers'. dec17-4t.

A Trying Time.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

I've sane many hardships and crushin privations,
I've shtarved and I've faisted, dhrank whiskey and tay,
But of all the advintures that iver I met wid,
The darkest was sailin across the dape say.

'Twas on the dark morn of the fourth of December:
The wind through the shrouds like a kitten did play;
Me heart kept a batin like Irish twin thrashers,
Wid fear at the sight of the tumblin say.

The captain was moved wid a sinse of compassion,
And brought me some rum to dhrive terror away;
But though it had nerved me to face big shillalys,
It failed to give courage to cross the dape say.

The roar of the shtorm on me frighted ear grated,
Like the screech of mad cats whin the boss is away,
Till I longed for the quiet that reigned in Kilkenny,
Compared to the noise of the murtherin say.

I thought of me home and the cozy mud cabin,
Built by the O'Hagans, so sportive and gay;
Me brothers and sisters, the pig in the corner,
Thin I roared like a calf on the boistherous say.

Aven now me hair rises to think of the danger,
That shtood open-jawed to bear Dennis away,
To save up me carcass to mer-men and maidens;
An illegant dish on the there of the say.

But by the hard work of the good crew and captain
We landed at last in a swade little bay;
Thin as brave as a shape shure I laughed at the dangers,
That shnapped at me life on the botherin say.

For had not me sowl been as brave as a lion,
No voice could have cheered me in sich great dismay;
For shure iv'ry spalpeen on boord was sore frightened,
Expectin to slumber widin the dape say.

And now on Ameriky's shores I am landed,
Right here till death sazes me heart will I shtay,
For though me sowl longs for a sight of ould Erin,
I'll niver risk crossin the mutherin say.

IF YOU
Want a cook,
Want a clerk,
Want a partner,
Want a situation,
Want a salesman,
Want a servant girl,
Want to sell a piano,
Want to buy a farm,
Want to sell a carriage,
Want a boarding place,
Want to borrow money,
Want to sell town property,
Want to sell groceries or drugs,
Want to sell a piece of furniture,
Want to sell dry goods or carpets,
Want to find customers for aaything,
Advertise in THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.
Advertising will gain new customers,
Advertising will keep old customers,
Advertising liberally always pays,
Advertising makes success easy,
Advertising begets confidence,
Advertising displays energy,
Advertising displays pluck,
Advertising means "biz,"
Advertise and succeed,
Advertise or "bust,"
Advertise long,
Advertise well,
Advertise now,
Advertise
HERE.

WE have disposed of our entire interest in the Enterprise Transfer Company to Robert Lott and George Wells. Having accomplished our object in making it a permanent institution for our fast growing town, we now retire, with hats raised for the patronage received, and request a continuance of the same for our worthy successors.

W. H. DEARMITT,
For the Company.

THANKS.—Wm. March & Bro. return thanks to those of their customers who have complied with their request to call and settle the old firm's accounts, and they would again urge all who have not done so to see to it that it is done before the 1st of February next, as all accounts must be settled by that time or they will be left for collection.

THE LAST!—J. R. Simpson has sold, five lots on Second street, within the last year, leaving only one remaining, the price of which (with house) is $1200. This is without exception the choicest location in Huntingdon for dwellings. 1t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

GOOD NEWS, GOOD NEWS.—Wm. March, of the firm of March & Bro. has returned from the city with a large lot of goods which have been bought at panic prices, and which they will offer, exceedingly cheap, even for panic times.

THE cheapest and best place to buy your Groceries, is at Massey's, 603 Washington st. All goods are fresh and warranted to give satisfaction. jan.14-4t*

Any person sending us fifty cents will receive a copy of J. W. Welch's "Crowning Gift of Heaven," by return mail. tf.

BUFFALO Robes at Glaziers'. dec17-4t.

A NEAT and comfortable family residence is for rent at No. 1092, Washington street. Inquire at this office. [tf.

BUFFALO Robes at Glaziers.' dec17 4t.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM SHADE GAP.

MR. EDITOR:—Our little borough still lives and moves and has its being, and especially has she been lively during the holidays.

It will be of no benefit to the outside world to hear from us unless some of our sleepy neighbors catch the inspiration and take courage, but if will be a gratification to us to read an account of ourselves in the JOURNAL.

Our holiday festivities were initiated with a christmas tree on christmas eve at the M. E. Church for the Sunday School.

But the event to which all eyes were turned and all the interest centered was the festival for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, to be held on christmas day and evening and the following evening. The concern opened with a dinner at one o'clock in the hall of Milnwood Academy, costing half a dollar per head, after a five cent admission ticket had been procured. In the evening oysters and ice cream were served—for—the money. In one corner of the large hall we noticed a confectionery and notion establishment which seemed to be doing a thriving business. Besides there were a post office, lottery table and contests for cakes. The most exciting of which was that between Miss Montague and Miss Lupfer for a beautiful large cake baked and presented by Mrs. Lizzie A. Sipes.

You would be suprised, Mr. Ed., at the extravagance of fashion displayed in an out of the way village on an occasion of this kind. For instance there was the charming Miss C., lately from Shippensburg, whose evening dress was of brown tarleton corresponding with her beautiful complexion—a cross between brunette and blonde. The bottom of the skirt cut in points and trimmed with black velvet. Four large loops adorned the head with the front hair elevated and waved, while two long Alexandria curls hanging down the back, gave the finishing touch to this head gear, crowning all this was a brown velvet hat trimmed with a blue flower and roses inside.

Then there was the modest and retiring Mrs. K., the moving spirit of the week's festivities, moving to and fro with a face all sunshine and a kind word for every one present or *absent*. She wore a walking dress of black striped poplin, looped *en panier*, and cloak of same material trimmed with a band of satin.

Next comes our friend G. L. late from Montana. He wore a grizzly bear skin coat made with a yoke with two points in the back. His shirt buttons were simply small gold nuggets fastened with a screw and were doubtless of great value. His friends will be sorry to learn that he had the misfortune to lose two of his buttons after leaving the hall.

We must not forget to mention our gentleman friend, M. W., fresh from Chicago, whose fine form and genuine accomplishments always render him conspicuous. The favorite of the ladies and the friend of every body, he cannot complain if we give him a passing notice. His cravat was one inch and five-eighths in the centre and three inches at the end. The ends were tipped with prarie dog's fur and ornamented with the heads of the animal. We expect to see this style adopted after the holidays in all the hill country round about.

Some of the incidents of the festival were more amusing than instructive. One gentleman from the country of more years than discretion, after getting his ice cream proceeded to salt and pepper it. After tasting he left the table and cream in disgust, remarking that he didn't "see anything in ice cream to make such a furs about."

A young sport from Orbisonia, with just two dollars to start in with, ate oysters and ice cream alternately until strapped. He was seen leaving the hall in a stooping posture, and the last heard of him, he was down street inquiring the way to the doctor's office.

I might multiply examples and incidents such as the above but think I have given you enough to show we are pretty well up with the times.

Financially, the festival came fully up to the expectations of its friends. The proceeds, clear of all expenses, amounted to about one hundred and fifty dollars.

The week's enjoyment wound up with a New-Year's-Tree (who ever heard of a New-Year's-Tree before?) in Academy hall for the amusement of the Sunday School Scholars. There was a large attendance of parents and children and all were good natured and happy.

Wishing the JOURNAL a year of prosperity and success.

I am, Yours,
MELANCTHON.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. O. Box, 12, Huntingdon, Pa.

In the January Magazines we are introduced to a feast of good things. Much of the best talent in the land is engaged upon these periodicals of the present, so that the freshest thoughts, upon living subjects, may be given monthly for the enjoyment and profit of those who avail themselves of this opportunity, thus afforded, to keep pace with the progress of the age.

Popular Science Monthly though only in its fourth volume has already taken a high place among our leading periodicals. We are all deeply interested in the scientific subjects which it discusses from the stand points of the leading scientists of the age and time, and that these views may be made clear to all, most of the articles are profusely illustrated. The January number is fully up to the standard. It opens with an exceedingly interesting article on Serpents; this is followed by an article from Prof. Maxwell, on the Theory of Molicules, and several other papers of great value—The Emotional Language of the Future; Genesis, Geology and Evolution; Growth and Decay of Mind, &c. We confess that we had no idea of the value of this monthly until we had the privilege of perusing it ourselves. The new publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, sending out their January number present their compliments to its many old friends and pledge themselves not only to keep it equal to its reputation, but to make it still more attractive. Prof. Agassiz's article against the Darwinian Theory gives the earnest convictions of that now departed scientist. Whittier, Holmes and Taylor are the poets of the number. Mr. Aldrich, the editor of *Every Saturday*, begins a serial story, Prudence Palfrey. Charles Dudley Warner starts for Baddock, and rambles on the way thither. It seems to have lost nothing by the change, and H. O. Houghton & Co. will continue to add to it a part of their well earned reputation as book publishers.

Lippincott's, for January, begins the 13th volume of that beautifully executed, and deservedly popular, monthly. We have always felt proud of *Lippencott's* as a Pennsylvania magazine, fairly rivalling the monthlies of sister states. The new volume opens with attractive features. This number has a continuation of the New Hyperian, From Paris to Marley, by way of the Rhine. The Frianon Palaces, both profusely illustrated. They are followed by a number of very readable articles, among which is the conclusion of A Princess of Thule. A new story, Malcolm, by Guye MacDonald, will be commenced in the February number. The publishers propose to make it the handsomest, and one of the best and most entertaining of the monthlies.

The American Artisan, which has hitherto been a weekly publication, with the beginning of 1874 appears as a monthly and will hereafter regularly appear as such, at $2 a year. The publishers, who it is said, "have never failed to fulfil their promise heretofore" pledge themselves that for its price, and the beauty of its typography and illustrations, and the value of its contents, it shall stand unrivalled among American periodicals. This is a large boast, but if we are permitted to judge of its probable fulfilment by the January number just received we should say it will be made good. Publishers, Messrs. BROWN & ALLEN, No. 238 Broadway, N. Y.

The Sanitarian, as its name would imply, is devoted entirely to Sanitary Science, in its fullest and proper sense. It occupies a most important field. Its articles are popular enough to be read by every person, with profit, and yet unlearned enough to be of great advantage and interest to medical men. The January number begins the 10th volume, and we commend it to the notice of our readers, feeling assured that they will derive lasting benefits from its monthly visits. $3 per year.

To-Day, Dr. Dio Lewis' paper, with its interesting and varied contents is on our table. The motto of the paper is appropriate to its spirit—

"Let the dead Past bury its Dead,
Act! act in the living Present."

Dr. Lewis' book entitled, "Our Digestion, or; My Jolly Friend's Secret," has a great success, and the paper of which he is "Editor-in-Chief" can scarcely fail to be equally successful. It is published by the To-day Printing and Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., at $2.50 per year, beautifully illustrated.

"The Way We Live Now," is the title of Anthony Trollop's new novel, commenced in the January number of *Old and New*. It is to be printed in England in twenty monthly parts. This first instalment possesses considerable literary interest.

A new story by George MacDonald entitled "Malcolm" is commenced in the January number of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

It has been reported that the *Atlantic* is to be converted to Methodism by the new publishers; but we are assured that this is a mistake and that its character will remain unchanged.

A serial story of American life, by Mrs. Mary Clemer Ames, is to appear in *Every Saturday*.

The *Riverside Bulletin* has been sold to *Every Saturday* and will hereafter appear as a special department of that weekly.

It is asserted that Carleton's "Farm Ballads," published by the Harpers, have been sold to the extent of 22,000 copies.

John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, has written a new book entitled "The Struggle for National Education."

The popular Philadelphia Publishers, Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger have just published notes on Exodous by Dr. Alfred Irwin, L. L. D., which are specially adapted to the "International Series of Lesson Leaves." The International Sunday School Lessons begin the new year with portions of scripture, and these notes will prove a valuable help. "The Morning Star or Wayside Musings," and other Poems. By Wm. Mutrie is a handsomely gotten up work issued by the same house. "Chrispino," their new game, is becoming very popular and gives great enjoyment for either young or old.

The fourth volume in the "International Scientific Series," issued by the Appletons, is "Hubert Spencer's Study of Sociology," which has attracted so much attention in its serial publication in the *Contemporary Review* and *Popular Science Monthly*. This series of scientific publications is destined to be of immense interest and very valuable, judging from the volumes already published.

Fun and instruction in arnithology are admirably combined in "Arilude," the new game for children, that makes game of many other birds besides game birds.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 13, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 40
White Wheat	1 45
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	50
Butter	30
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	6@6½
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 50
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	55
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 50
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	15
Dried Apples ₰ lb	7
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	28
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	90
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	14 00
Lard ₰ lb new	10
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	60
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rags	05
Rye	65
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 00

PHIADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Cotton is firmer, and sells at 16½c. for middling uplands, and 17¼c. for New Orleans.

Cloverseed is quiet, 50 bushels western sold at 9½c. In timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2.15.

The flour market is not so active, but there is no disposition to make concessions. There is some inquiry for the low grades for shipment, but the bulk of the business is for the supply of the home consumers, 900 barrels sold, including superfine, at $5@5.75; extras at $6@6.75; Minnesota do. do. at $7.50@8.25; Pennsylvania do do within the same range; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $8.75@10.25. Rye flour sells at $5. In corn meal no sales.

The demand for wheat is moderate, and confined to the wants of the local millers. Small sales of red at $1.58@1.65; amber at 1.70@1.75; white at $1.76@1.85, and No. 1 spring at $1.55@1.65. Rye sells at 95@93. Pennsylvania and western corn is in good demand, and 1@2c. higher. Sales of 3,000 bushels new yellow at 78@80c., and 800 bushels new white at 80c. Oats meet a fair inquiry, and 5,000 bushels sold at 60@62c. for Pennsylvania.

Whiskey is firm, and sells at $1 for western iron-bound.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—The demand for beef cattle was extremely limited this morning, and with a good supply prices receded. Sales of fair and choice at 5½@7¼c, and common at 3½@5c. A few extra brought 7½@8c. Receipts 3,000 head.

Sheep attracted but little attention. We quote common and choice at 4@7c. Receipts, 11,000 head.

Hogs were rather dull but steady in price. Sales of corn-fed at $6@6.50 ₰ 100 lbs. Receipts, 7,000 head.

Marriages.

JONES—SWOOPE.—At the residence of Mr. O. L. Swoope, in Tyrone, on Christmas evening, by Rev. S. M. Moore, Mr. J. Thomas Jones, of Bath, England, to Miss Mary R., only daughter of P. C. Swoope, Esq., formerly of Huntingdon.

GORSUCH—GREEN.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Lewistown, Dec. 25, 1873, by Rev. W. G. Ferguson, John W. Gorsuch to Miss Jennie Green, both of Mill Creek.

HEATON—BROWN.—At the Davis House, Lewistown, Dec. 24, 1873, by Rev. J. H. Brown, Joseph P. Heaton to Mrs. Lucy P. Brown, both of Cassville, Pa.

BURLEY—SNYDER.—On the 31st of December, 1873, in Tyrone, by Samuel Jones, Esq., Mr. Thomas Burley, of Tyrone, to Miss Jennie Snyder, of Huntingdon.

ROSEBERY—ARMSTRONG.—On the 31st of December, by Rev. J. Kistler, at his residence, in Tyrone City, Mr. Samuel H. Rosebery, of Sinking Valley, to Miss Alfrethra Armstrong, of Eden Hill, Huntingdon county, Pa.

HOOD—KURTZ.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. John H. Sykes, Mr. Lewis Hood to Miss Nancy Jane Kurtz, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

PORT—WARFIELD.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. John A. Port, of Huntingdon, to Miss Lettie M. Warfield, of Henderson township.

M'CARTNEY—KIRK.—On the 25th., ult., by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. John S. M'Cartney to Miss Mary J. Kirk, both of Huntingdon county.

Deaths.

DECKER.—In this borough, on the 8th inst., of Consumption, Sallie G., wife of R. Allison Decker, aged 30 years.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers living near Graysville Postoffice, on the estate of Martha Ewing, late of Franklin township, deceased; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES OLIVER,
JOHN ARCHY,
Executors.

Dec.17-6t.

FOR SALE.

A judgment obtained before Esquire Young, for $99.99, against Messrs. Knode & Philips, of Alexandria, Pa., upon which a stay of nine months has been taken.

Apply to C. WEIRICK, Alexandria, Pa.
Dec.3,'73-to July 1,'74.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on del

The Huntingdon Journal.

(Continued from first page.)

comprehension of the purposes and advantages of the Great Centennial.

On the 8th of February last, by one of those sudden interpositions which are constantly reminding us of the uncertainty of life and the mysteries of God's providence Ex-Governor John W. Geary, in the prime of manhood and in the midst of a career crowded with honors and usefulness, was, without a moment's warning, summoned to his last account. Testimonials of respect and sorrow befitting the character and services of the deceased, as statesman and soldier, were appropriately and solemnly offered by both branches of the Legislature, the officers of the State and city, and many prominent citizens, who attended the lamented dead to his grave.

The State has been deprived of the services of another useful and eminent citizen in the decease of the distinguished scholar and jurist, Wm. M. Meredith. Recognized for his extensive literary attainments and profound knowledge of the law, well known for his earnest patriotism and fidelity to the interests of the Commonwealth, welcome everywhere for his generous qualities of mind and heart, his death leaves a void in private and public circles that none but corresponding graces and acquirements can ever successfully fill.

A severe loss has also been sustained in the death of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, the respected Secretary of the Board of Public Charities. The impress of his strong mind can be observed, during the last quarter of a century, in various movements to promote the public welfare, and in the several institutions of learning and charity in his own immediate neighborhood, while his conduct as a legislator entitled him to the esteem and secured him the confidence of the people of the whole State.

The United States have just cause for congratulation in the peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain without recourse to arms. War is always to be deprecated, and it is to be hoped that in the future, as in the present, the true test of wisdom and good admiuistration will be the honorable adjustment of all differences between nations, without flinging the sword into the scale.

Our people are awaiting with painful uncertainty the conclusiona to be reached by Congress to meet the financial and business requirements of the country. The questions involved are of grave import, demanding broad and comprehensive views of public policy, and the action of Congress will have much to do with widening or dispelling the feeling of distrust that now holds so many of our vast industries in its thrall and paralyzes trade and commerce. Despite the temporary prostration of business and enterprise we have, however, eminent occasion for thankfulness to the Supreme Being, whose gracious care and beneficence are manifest in every stage of our progress as a nation. War and its attendant evils have been averted, we have the full measure of the earth's bounty in abundant crops, increased familiarity with our resources is revealing new fields for development, the ties of reconciliation and union are being more closely cemented, the spirit of reform is chastening our politics and invading every avenue of government, respect abroad and confidence at home are giving strength and stability to our institutions, while the future seems fraught with opportunities of usefulness and glory for our Republic. To have a share in shaping the destinies of such a nation is surely no inconsiderable honor, and we who are charged with the control of one of the members of this grand confederacy should apply ourselves to our several employments with a becoming sense of the dignity and magnitude of the trust, and a firm reliance on Him who directs all our ends.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,)
Harrsburg, Pa., January 7, 1874.)

Miscellaneous.

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For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

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For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

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There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

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A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

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Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

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Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

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DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

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May28,'73oowly.

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The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
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HARNESS
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of all kinds and the most approved patterns Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St. between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.
nov11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BIEBIN.

Miscellaneous.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN			HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	L. 40
5 48	3 25	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

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S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

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Prospectuses.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

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Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of al this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

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The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

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KATHERINE EARLE,

by Miss TRAFTON, is a charming Love Story by a gifted writer, which is destined to a wide popularity.

There will be BRILLIANT NOVELETTES and the BEST SHORT STORIES, By SAXE HOLM, BRET HARTE, and other delightful story-tellers.

A series of striking and unique POEMS, with Illustrations, "OLD TIME MUSIC," by BAYARD F. TAYLOR, known for his brilliant contributions to the Western Press, will sing to us again the music of the Spinning Wheel, The Fiail, The Stage Coach, The Mill, etc.

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of American Authors; Papers on Dairy Farming and Stock Raising in Europe, on Household Decoration and Furniture, besides more than fifty other Illustrated Articles are now in preparation.

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The most important and expensive series of Illustrated Papers ever undertaken by any Magazine, will be continued through the year. In the December Number we complete the papers on Louisiana. The next in order will be The Lone Star State; The Mountain Regions of the South; The Iron Regions of Missouri, &c., &c. These with the Essays and Editorial Discussions of Literature, Science and Art, Sketches of Travel, occasional Poems and Etchings, will make up a Magazine of Christian Literature designed to be

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."

The December Number (now ready) has an able Article on The Resumption of Specie Payment, by Dr. Atwater. Poems by Bret. Harte, MacDonald and others; The continuation of the two Serial Stories, Shorter Stories, Splendid Illustrations of New Orleans, the Paris of America.

Editorials by a large and able corps of writers. Topics of the Time by Dr. Holland, in which he replies to "Some Religious Newspapers;" a laughable Etching, &c., &c. An entertaining number.

The Holiday No. of ST. NICHOLAS, our Splendid New Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, the finest ever issued, will be sent to all the Subscribers of Scribner's Monthly for 1874. Also the November and December numbers of ST. NICHOLAS sent free to those who subscribe for both Magazines. The July number of Scribner's Monthly containing the Introductory Article of the GREAT SOUTH Series, sent to subscribers to Scribner who request it when making their subscriptions.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY $4.00, ST. NICHOLAS $3.00 a year, or $7.00 for both.

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The publishers of ST. NICHOLAS, SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for Girls and Boys, take pleasure in announcing that by on arrangement with Messrs. J. R. OSGOOD & CO., their popular Magazine

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HAS BEEN MERGED IN ST. NICHOLAS."

In addition to the striking novelties and great literary and artistic attractions already offered by "ST. NICHOLAS," the best features of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" will be retained. "ST. NICHOLAS" HAS BEEN ENLARGED, new contributions have been secured; among them

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Late Editor of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS," which begins in the present number. Other Eminent Writers well known to the readers of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" have been engaged. We are thus enabled to present to the public a Magazine for Children and Youth, superior in every respect to any every before published.

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By J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
One of the most popular writers for young folks in America. Readers of "Jack Hazard," "A Chance for Himself," and "Doing his Best," will understand what a capital treat is in store for them in Mr. Trowbridge's new story.

ALL THESE STORIES WILL BE SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

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Author of "The William Henry Letters," "William Henry and His Friends," and "Lucy Maria" (who has the rare and happy gift of knowing how to delight young people) will appear during the year. There will also be Shorter Stories, Papers on Science and History, Natural History, Wild Sports and Adventures, Sketches of Travel, Fairy Tales, Poems, Puzzles, Charades, Jingles, Fun and Fancy, Instruction, Entertainment and Delight. Something for all, from Father and Mother to the Baby. The Illustrations will be the best that the Artists of two continents can supply, and will be printed with the greatest care.

FOR VERY LITTLE FOLKS.

Our pages in big type and easy words for the youngest readers, which have been "a hit" from the first, will be continued. The children will be glad to know also, that the department of

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is to be a permanent feature of the magazine. Jack will tell some of the most curious things ever heard, and make himself generally entertaining.

We have undertaken to make the best magazine possible, for the little folks, as well as those who are older. Every number of ST. NICHOLAS will contain good reading matter for boys and girls of all ages, besides a good deal of beauty and innocent fun.

Christmas comes but once a year, but ST. NICHOLAS, the new magazine for girls and boys, comes every month. It has already won the hearts of the young folks, and the LITTLE CHILDREN ARE CRYING FOR ST. NICHOLAS.

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Money may be sent to us in checks payable to our order or in Post Office Money Orders, or in Registered Letters. Money in Letters not Registered, at sender's risk.

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A Weekly Magazine of sixty-four pages, The Living Age gives more than Three and a quarter thousand double column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, forming four large volumes. It presents in an expensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, with a satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature. A NEW SERIES was begun Jan. 1, 1873, with entirely new Tales, already embracing Serial and short Stories by distinguished English, French, German, and Russian authors; viz: Lord Lytton (Bulwer), Erckman-Chatrian, Ivan Turgueneff, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Oliphant, Fritz Reuter, Mrs. Parr (author of "Dorothy Fox"), Julia Kavanaugh, etc.

During the coming year, as heretofore, the choicest serial and short stories by the leading Foreign authors will be given, together with an amount unapproached by any other periodical in the world, of the best literary and scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the above named and other foremost Essayists, Scientists, Critics, Discoverers, and Editors, representing every department of knowledge and progress.

The importance of THE LIVING AGE to every American reader, as is the only complete as well as fresh compilation of a generally inaccessible but indispensible current literature,—indispensable because it embraces the productions of the ablest living writers in all branches of Literature, Science, Art, and Politics,—in sufficiently indicated by the following OPINIONS:

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THE LIVING AGE is sent a year (52 numbers), postpaid, on receipt of $8; or, six copies for $40.

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To new subscribers, now remitting $8 for the year 1874, the last six numbers of 1873 will be sent gratis; or, to those wishing to begin with the New Series, the numbers of 1873 and 1874 (104 numbers), will be sent for $13; or, to those preferring, the publishers make the following Club prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature:

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Dec.17:3t.

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There is, perhaps, no weekly journal which gives so much interesting and instructive reading matter in a single number as Forney's Weekly Press. A very casual inspection will justify this assertion. Excepting the editorial pages, all of this paper is set up in minion or nonpareil, while most of weeklies indulge in brevier, or even larger type, and loaded at that. Its connection with the Associated Press enables the proprietor to furnish the readers with the very latest Foreign and Domestic News by Telegraph, Steamships, and the Atlantic Cable. Full Market Reports—money, grain, cattle, and general—of Philadelphia and all the leading cities of the Union, constitute a prominent and invaluable feature of the Weekly Press. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the varied table of contents, and in the making up of the paper. Urged on by the law of growth, stimulated by a high journalistic pride, and encouraged by the recognition and appreciation of the public, its proprietor seeks still longer to hold for it the place of the Representative Newspaper of Pennsylvania.

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LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

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All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

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Jan. 4, '71.

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I have at all times an assortment of

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

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Jan.1,1873-1y.

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Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

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The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

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Jan. 18, '71.

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